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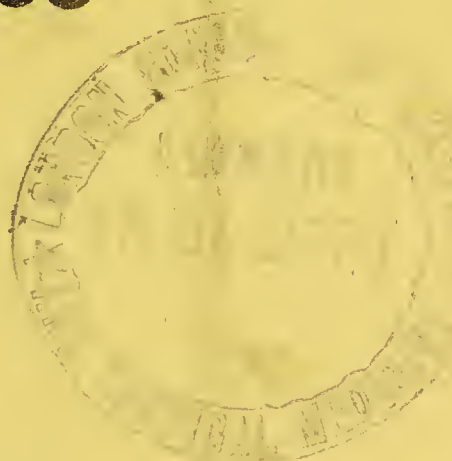


COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTH SHIELDS

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

**THE HEALTH OF
SCHOOL CHILDREN**

1968



SCHOOL HEALTH

SERVICE

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTH SHIELDS



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Principal School Medical
Officer

for the year 1968

I. D. LETTCH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION.....	(iii)
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.....	(vii)
SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE STAFF.....	(viii)
ADMINISTRATION:	
School Clinic.....	1
School Population.....	1
MEDICAL INSPECTION:	
Periodic Medical Inspections: Other Inspe's	2
Miscellaneous Examinations.....	2
Findings at Inspections.....	3
MEDICAL TREATMENT AND SPECIAL CLINICS:	
Minor Ailments.....	4
Otological Services.....	5
Speech Therapy.....	6
Ophthalmic Services.....	7
Orthopaedic Services.....	8
Paediatric Services.....	9
Skin Clinic.....	10
SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE:	
Introduction: Staff, Clinics.....	11
INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES:	
Notifiable Diseases: Measles; Scarlet	
Fever; Tuberculosis.....	14
Exclusion from School.....	16
VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.....	18
REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT HEALTH VISITOR AND	
SCHOOL NURSE.....	20
NURSERY CLASSES.....	21
HANDICAPPED CHILDREN.....	21
SPECIAL TUITION.....	22
YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.....	25
SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE.....	27
CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.....	28

	Page
DEATHS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN:	
Road Accidents.....	29
HEALTH EDUCATION.....	31
APPENDIX:	
I. Report of the Organisers of Physical Education.....	32
II. School Meals Service.....	35
III. Ministry of Education returns, year 1967.....	37

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the School Health Service for 1968. Most of the contents are on similar lines to the reports of previous years but I would single out the following items for special mention.

During the year, 4,668 children were medically inspected and of this number, 0.58% were assessed to be of unsatisfactory physical condition. This compared with 4,720 and 0.42% respectively for 1967. It has long been recognised that the criteria by which a child's physical condition is assessed are not well defined and, consequently, the school medical officer develops his or her own particular standards. In the case of the overweight child, some cases of which may well be included in the term unsatisfactory general condition, it is even more difficult to assess this factor. It must now be accepted that under present standards of living, obesity is a condition which although difficult to define in terms of general health, is encountered more frequently in school children. Consequently, it is of interest that the doctors and nurses have organised an overweight club in the Boldon Lane Clinic, with the object of encouraging affected children in older age groups to take an interest in themselves in dealing with their problems in a group setting. Details of this are given on page 10, and it will be noted that the underweight child is also encouraged to attend for appropriate advice.

Reference was made in the Annual Report for 1967 to the opening of the new Margaret Sutton School for educationally subnormal children and to the great improvement in facilities as compared with the previous premises. The school does not accommodate children under seven years of age and the needs for special education of children of this age group are becoming increasingly evident. In the past it had always been assumed that children could not be assessed as educationally subnormal under the age of seven and, consequently, it was the usual practice that backward children could continue in a normal

infants' department until the time for transfer to a junior school. However, teachers now tend to report infant children more frequently as in need of assessment which can, nowadays be carried out with a reasonable degree of precision. The need, therefore, for a nursery class or an assessment unit for the retarded child between the age of five and seven is a matter for early consideration, particularly if it is borne in mind that the health authority's Junior Training Centre for mentally handicapped children can admit children from the age of three.

Your attention is drawn to the Principal School Dental Officer's report on page 11, in which reference is made to the extent of dental decay in the child population. It is relatively easy to promote schemes of dental treatment only without considering the preventive aspects but in accordance with its statutory responsibility, the local authority dental service is also required to make arrangements for education in dental health with a view to promoting better teeth. Whether the public attitude towards the prevention of dental decay (the commonest disease in mankind) is now more enlightened it is difficult to tell; the incidence of dental caries certainly remains at a very high level. It is not surprising, therefore, that when there is available an additional method of prevention of known efficacy and safety (i.e. the fluoridation of water supplies) to assist the services in meeting their responsibilities, there is little hesitation in advocating its use.

Approximately 4.2% of school children examined were found to be verminous, as compared with 3.8% in the previous year. These figures are derived from a twice yearly survey of the entire school population and the slight increase as shown is discouraging, although the most minor forms of infestation are included. The school nurses, however, are to be praised for their continuing and often unpopular duties in this mundane task. As in most of the school health service activities, prevention plays an important part and, fortunately, the majority of families with school children are vigilant. The high levels of infestation which were found in the immediate post-war years were considerably improved

by the late 50's but in succeeding years, the incidence appears to have shown a slight increase which is surprising in view of the improvement in housing and other environmental conditions.

Again it is possible to report satisfactory progress in the development of arrangements for ascertaining children with hearing defects. Full details are given on page 6, from which it will be noted that of 2,059 children tested by audiometric methods, 241 were considered in need of further investigation. In all, 245 children (some of whom may require special education) were found to have defective hearing. The degree of development of these services is probably now at its maximum but there still remains the question of special education and guidance. I have previously stressed the need for some facilities for partially hearing children and their parents to be provided and it is hoped that this gap will be filled in due course.

Amongst staff changes during the year, it is fitting to refer to the retiral in July of Dr. H. Levy after 42 years (including War service) in the department. This unique record is such that several generations of school children came through Dr. Levy's hands and he became well-known to many families in his role of school doctor. The appreciation of his excellent service was expressed to Dr. Levy by the Council and by the Department at the time of his retiral.

Mr. B. Scrafton, who transferred from his post of dental officer in June, 1968, to the post of Area Dental Officer in the Teesside authority, had given good service since he joined the department in 1962, mainly at the Boldon Lane Clinic.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the staff of the service for their high standard of work throughout the year, the Director of Education and his staff and all teaching staffs for their whole-hearted co-operation. I am particularly obliged to the members of the Education Committee for their encouragement and understanding and I am indebted to Dr. Young and Mr. Brewis for their

considerable assistance in the preparation of this report.

I. D. LEITCH,
Principal School Medical Officer.

Health and Welfare Department,
Stanhope Parade,
SOUTH SHIELDS.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

1968

THE MAYOR:

ALDERMAN A. M. SOUTHWICK, O.B.E.

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Councillor Miss H.A. Martindale

Councillor A. L. Elliott

Councillor J. T. Robinson

Councillor Mrs. J. L. Fry

Councillor G.W. Rossiter, M.B.E.

Councillor R. Hunter

Councillor Mrs. F. Stewart

Councillor M. S. Lisle

Councillor J. Thornton

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE STAFF

Principal School Medical Officer

I. D. LEITCH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:

ENID M. YOUNG, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Senior Medical Officer:

H. LEVY, M.B., B.S. (*retired 10.7.68*)

School Medical Officers
(and Assistant Medical Officers):

JEAN WALMSLEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

JANAKY NARAYANAN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

MIRA BHATIA, M.B., B.S. (*commenced 29.4.68*)

Principal School Dental Officer:

T. W. CLARKSON, B.D.S.

School Dental Officers:

B. SCRAFTON, B.D.S. (*resigned 13.6.68*)

PATRICIA SMART, B.D.S.

J. P. BLUNT, L.D.S. (*sessional*)

4 Dental Surgery Assistants

Anaesthetist (*part time*):

E. O'NEILL, L.R.C.P.I., L.M., L.R.C.S.I.

Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse:

MISS E. MYCOCK, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.F.N., H.V. (Cert)

15 Health Visitors
7 School Nurses
1 Auxiliary Nurse
4 Clinic Assistants

Speech Therapist:

MISS G. N. MARTIN, L.C.S.T. (*resigned 13.10.68*)

Child Guidance and School Psychological Service
Consultant Psychiatrist:

R. N. STANSFIELD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Educational Psychologist:

I. R. McKENZIE, B.Sc. (Psych.)

Consultant Advisers:

Paediatrics:

MARGARET TAYLOR, D.C.H., M.R.C.P.

Orthopaedics:

T. A. BERRY, F.R.C.S.

Ophthalmology:

A. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S.

Ear, Nose and Throat:

R. E. JOWETT, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.L.O., F.R.C.S.
(*resigned December, 1967*)

RHYS EVANS, M.D., M.B., B.S., D.

Orthodontics:

D. A. DIXON, F.D.S., D.D.O. (*resigned March, 1968*)

BENNETT, L.D.S., F.D.S., R.C.S., Cons. Orthodontist

Oral Surgery:

R. KERR GILBERT, L.R.C.P.I., & L.M., F.D.S., R.C.S.

Mental Subnormality

I. A. FRASER., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. D.C.H., Dup. Psych.

Administration:

Senior Officer for Administration:

J. A. BREWIS, D.M.A.

The following appointments were vacant at
the end of the Year:

2 Speech Therapists

Social Worker for Child Guidance Clinic

SCHOOL POPULATION

NUMBERS AND ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS AT
SCHOOLS MAINTAINED BY THE AUTHORITY
IN 1968

Type of School	Number of Schools	Number of Children on Register at end of 1968	Average Attendance for the year (%)
Primary -			
Infants.....	18	2,979	92.8
Juniors.....	17	5,919	95.0
Juniors and Infants...	7	1,638	93.0
Secondary -			
Modern.....	12	5,589	93.1
Grammar Technical	2	2,033	95.0
Special -			
Educationally			
Sub-Normal.....	2	241	88.5
Physically Handicapped			
Other -			
Nursery Classes at Harton Infants School	1	60	88.0

SCHOOL CLINICS

Minor Ailments Clinic	Stanhope Parade Clinic	9.00 a.m.-10.00 a.m. Monday - Friday
	Boldon Lane Clinic	9.00 a.m.-10.00 a.m. Monday - Friday
Dental Clinics	Stanhope Parade Clinic	9.30 a.m.-11.30 a.m. 2.00 p.m.-4.00 p.m. Monday to Friday
	Boldon Lane Clinic	9.30 a.m.-11.30 a.m. 2.00 p.m.-4.00 p.m. Monday to Friday
Speech Therapy Clinics	Stanhope Parade Clinic	9.00 a.m.-12 Noon 1.30 p.m.-4.30 p.m. Wednesday-Thursday
	Boldon Lane Clinic	9.00 a.m.-12 Noon 1.30 p.m.-4.30 p.m. Tuesday
	Cleadon Park School	Monday -by appoint. only
Child Guidance Clinics	Boldon Lane Clinic	Thursday evening, Friday morning and afternoon by appointment only.
Hearing Assessment Clinic	Stanhope Parade Clinic	By appoint. only.
Refraction Clinic	Stanhope Parade Clinic	By appoint. only.
Immunisation Clinic	As and when required.	

MEDICAL INSPECTION

The organisation of the School Health Service remained unchanged throughout 1968, each medical officer having duties in the schools and maternity and child welfare clinics in a given area of the town, although shortage of medical staff necessitated the doctors moving out of their given areas on occasions.

Routine medical inspections of children in the usual three age groups continued throughout the year, the percentage of parents attending the medical examination remained high in the infant and junior groups.

Special arrangements whereby a medical officer and a school nurse made weekly visits to the Boys Grammar Technical School continued during the year.

PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

	Number of Children Inspected	Number of Parents Present	%
Entrants.....	1,192	1,125	94.37
Other periodic Inspections.	1,811	1,571	86.74
Leavers.....	1,665	581	34.89
	<u>4,668</u>	<u>3,277</u>	<u>70.20</u>

OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	1,680
Number of Re-Inspections.....	1,709
Total	<u>3,389</u>

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

The following examinations were carried out for special purposes.

Camping Holidays.....	184
Prior to going on holidays abroad.....	39
W.R.V.S. Holiday Scheme.....	18
Prior to return to residential school...	109
Teacher and Teaching Candidates.....	296
Referred by Juvenile Court.....	23
Children to be boarded out.....	174
Other Examinations.....	5
	<u>848</u>

Out of School Employment

A total of 488 children were examined in accordance with the Local Byelaws and given the necessary certificate.

General Condition of Children Inspected.

Of the 4,668 children examined, the school doctors assessed 27 (0.6%) as being unsatisfactory physical condition.

AVERAGE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN 1968

Age in Years	No. of Children		Height (in inches)		Weight (in lbs.)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Entrants - 5 - 6	578	546	43.34	42.72	43.47	41.96
Others - 10 - 11.....	774	758	54.7	54.87	74.77	75.84
Leavers - 14 - 15	701	856	62.88	61.06	109.61	113.28

For comparison purposes the figures for children examined in 1958 are shown in the following table:-

AVERAGE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN 1958

Age in Years	No. of Children		Height (in inches)		Weight (in lbs.)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
5 - 6.....	808	794	44.30	43.91	44.70	43.40
10 - 11.....	890	963	54.75	53.59	73.37	72.70
14 - 15.....	576	660	62.80	61.53	109.69	112.03

Defects found at Periodic Medical Inspection.

Table A (2), page 38, gives details of the defects (excluding dental disease and infestation with vermin)

found at medical inspection during the year for each group of children examined. By far the commonest defects found were those related to the eyes (181 per 1,000 children examined) followed by defects of the ear, nose and throat (86 per 1,000 children examined) and orthopaedic defects (51 per 1,000 children examined)

Pupils found to require treatment at Periodic Medical Inspection.

Table A, page 36, shows that 3.2 per cent of the children examined were considered to require treatment.

Cleanliness of School Children.

Nurses continued to visit school twice yearly to examine pupils for infestation with vermin. The number of pupils found to be infested was 796 (4.2%) as compared with 706 (3.82%) in 1967.

MEDICAL TREATMENT AND SPECIAL CLINICS

Minor Ailment Clinic.

Daily minor ailment sessions were held at the Stanhope Parade and Boldon Lane Clinics.

Treatments were confined to simple medicaments and pupils requiring further attention were referred to their family doctors or the hospital services.

A total of 1,684 pupils attended for treatment, of whom, 191 were referred to general practitioners or the appropriate consultant. There were 1,709 return visits and of the total 7,225 attendances, 3,946 were of such minor degree as to be treated throughout by the school nurse.

Chiropody Service.

In July, 1968 we were able to introduce the chiropody service for school children. With the co-operation of the school doctors, school nurses and teachers now taking an interest in children's feet, the children's chiropody

clinic is in great demand, and this forms a large percentage of the treatments given at the clinic now that the initial fear of the work chiropodist seems to have disappeared.

Co-operation outside the department has been very good. Mr. Berry the Orthopaedic Surgeon at the South Shields General Hospital has, when approached, given advice regarding treatment and where the patients referred would benefit by operation. From July to the end of the year 469 school children were seen at the clinic and they made 2,305 attendances.

Otological Services.

The comprehensive scheme to provide for the ascertainment and assessment of children with impaired hearing continued during the year.

The possibility of providing special units for the supervision and teaching of children with impaired hearing is still under review and it is hoped to provide such units in the near future.

The monthly Audiology Clinic, under the supervision of the Consultant Otologist, continued during the year, but the waiting list remains fairly large, due to a shortage of consultant staff.

Mr. R. E. Jowett resigned at the end of 1967 and we are grateful to him for his help and co-operation in past years. Mr. Rhys Evans has taken over the supervision of this clinic and we look forward to an equally happy relationship with him.

Audiometry and Routine Hearing Tests.

1. Pre-School Arrangements.

The health visitors continued screening tests for deafness in young children and although it has not been possible to test every child during the first year of life, the main effort is concentrated on those children known to be "at risk" of developing hearing defects.

2. Routine Sweep Testing.

All new entrants to infants' school are given a routine pure tone audiometric sweep test by a nurse specially trained in audiometric techniques. In 1968, a total of 2,059 children were tested in this way, of whom 241 were considered in need of further investigation and were referred to the Hearing Assessment Clinic.

Home visits were made to 49 children to give parents guidance on the care and supervision of children with defective hearing and to assist in the supervision and adjustment of hearing aids. Five children were provided with hearing aids and the use of hearing aids was discontinued in three cases.

Hearing Assessment Clinic.

The statistics for 1968 are as follows:

	1967	1968
Total number of attendances.....	432	543
Boys.....	239	324
Girls.....	188	214
Adults' -		
Males.....	1	1
Females.....	1	-
Referred by:-		
School Medical Officer.....	81	118
E.N.T. Consultant.....	5	2
Others.....	27	64
General Practitioners.....	21	18
Audiometrician - routine sweep testing	131	131
Re-assessments.....	167	210
No. found to have defective hearing...	223	245
Referred to Audiology Clinic for		
Consultant opinion.....	67	92
Speech Therapist.....	-	5
Hospital.....	-	46

SPEECH THERAPY

Miss Martin, the Speech Therapist, resigned her appointment in October and we were sorry to lose her services. Although her employment in the department was relatively brief, she had been able to establish an

effective speech therapy service.

The total number of new cases referred during the year with speech defects was 106 and the sources of referral were as follows:-

School medical officer
Speech therapist in other areas
General practitioners
School dental officers
Head teachers

Statistics for the year are as follows:

Total number of children seen in the Stanhope Parade and Boldon Lane Clinics...	178
(1) No. of children who received treatment	81
(2) No. of children who were assessed and parents advised but no regular treatment required.....	74
(3) No. of children who did not require speech therapy.....	18
(4) No. of children discharged as speech was within normal limits.....	12
(5) No. of children discharged through non-attendance.....	5

OPHTHALMIC SERVICES

Consultant Service.

During 1968, 18 children were referred by the School Medical Officer for the opinion of the Ophthalmologist, 13 of these were seen by Mr. Smith and his staff at the Ingham Infirmary.

There were 10 cases of squint from which 7 had glasses prescribed and treatment was arranged for the remaining 3. There were 2 children with refractive errors who were provided with glasses. One child was put on the waiting list for a cosmetic operation.

Refraction Clinic.

Of the 4,600 children seen at periodic medical inspections 298 required attention for visual defects. Of these 70 were examined at the Stanhope Parade Clinic and 53 had spectacles prescribed.

Following the retirement of Dr. Levy in July, refraction clinic at Stanhope Parade was temporarily suspended.

The opticians saw 389 children and prescribed glasses in 344 cases. This includes children referred in previous years who attended for a re-test.

The incidence of visual defects and their treatment for the past three years is given below:

	1966	1967	1968
Children seen at periodical medical inspections.....	5,119	4,720	4,668
Found to require treatment for visual defects.....	254	211	298
Of the above:			
Examined at the Stanhope Parade Clinic.....	104	114	70
Seen by Opticians.....	377	304	389
Other cases seen by Opticians	888	995	890

Sanction for the repair of spectacles was made by the School Medical Officers in 599 cases, on Form O.S.C. 10. The Education Authority accepted liability in 197 cases, at a cost of £178 7s. 1d.

ORTHOPAEDIC SERVICE

Children with orthopaedic and postural defects are referred to the local hospital where facilities for consultations, surgical procedures and physiotherapy are readily available.

This arrangement has worked satisfactorily for a number of years and we are indebted to Mr. Berry, Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon, for his continued co-operation.

During the year, 7 children were referred to the Orthopaedic Departments - 5 for foot deformities and 2 for other defects. All of these children were treated, and there were no cases waiting at the end of the year.

PAEDIATRIC SERVICES

The close liaison existing between the School Health Service and the Paediatric Department of the local hospital was maintained throughout the year. Dr. M. Taylor, Consultant Paediatrician, has always been most helpful in giving the benefit of her experience and advice to the school medical service and we are greatly indebted to her.

Hospital Treatment.

During 1968, the department was notified of the discharge from hospital of 589 children, 90 (of these) being under 5 years of age. Of the total, 315 were admitted for treatment for ear, nose and throat defects - (48 under five years); 103 were treated for fractures and other results of accidents, including 24 cases of accidental poisoning (26 under five years); 13 were treated for respiratory infections, (two under five years).

Arrangements for Special Tuition in Hospital and at Home.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 56 of the Education Act 1944 arrangements were continued during the year for tuition of children who were long term patients in hospital or who were unable to attend school for long periods owing to illness.

The number of children receiving tuition in hospital during the year was 5 and 6 children also received home tuition.

SKIN CLINIC

Special skin clinics were held on two mornings each week until October, 1968, when the programme for all clinics was reviewed. It was decided that a special skin clinic was no longer necessary as these children could be absorbed in the routine clinics and the chiropody clinic where necessary.

The following cases were treated during 1968. Figures for 1967 are shown for comparison:

	1967	1968
Ringworm - Skin.....	1	-
Scalp.....	-	-
Scabies.....	371	275
Impetigo.....	30	24
Warts.....	319	271
Verrucae.....	567	437

It was pleasing to note that there was a slight decrease in the number of cases of scabies reported to the department.

Overweight Club, Boldon Lane Clinic.

During 1967, the school medical officer in the Boldon Lane area became concerned at the number of overweight children seen at medical inspections. The school nurses were approached about the possibility of starting a clinic at Boldon Lane, which children could attend on a voluntary basis and have regular weight checks, be given advice on good and sensible eating habits and encouragement to persevere with diets. Diet sheets were prepared with the help and advice of the Paediatrician at the South Shields General Hospital.

It was decided to have this session once a week after school hours and the parents were encouraged to accompany children on the first visit.

The numbers attending are not large and an informal atmosphere of friendly rivalry prevails although a careful watch is kept to ensure that the children do not lose too much weight too quickly. At first, fortnightly attendances are encouraged and then the interval between visits gradually increases until eventual discharge is possible.

It is interesting to note that at the other end of the scale, requests were subsequently made to run a similar clinic for children who were underweight and this is now in being.

This facility actually commenced in May, 1967, and the total number of children attending throughout 1968 was 182, with an average attendance of six at each weekly session. Underweight children began to attend in January 1969.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE.

Report of the Principal School Dental Officer (Mr. T. W. Clarkson)

In 1968, Mr. Scrafton, dental officer at the Boldon Lane Clinic, left the service after seven years with the authority. He left to take up a post as Area Dental Officer with the newly formed Teesside County Borough. This post has not yet been filled and this accounts for the reduction in the number of fillings during the year but, unfortunately, there was no corresponding reduction in the number of teeth extracted.

In 1968, 5,848 fillings were done, compared with 7,357 in 1967 but the number of permanent teeth extracted increased from 740 in 1967 to 1,148 in 1968. The number of baby teeth extracted increased from 3,657 in 1967 to

5,512 in 1968.

As in previous years, I must repeat that a lot of dental decay is caused by bad eating habits. Many mothers continue to give children biscuits and sweets, etc., between meals and do not accept advice on the prevention of dental caries. Teeth will never improve until parents realise the damage caused by sugary substances.

The standard of dental health in South Shields today is not as high as 25 years ago. I am of the opinion that this is partly due to the reduction of the fluoride content of the water supply, the addition of fluoride being a valuable preventive measure against dental decay. A recent comparison of children at Hartlepool, which still has a high fluoride content in the water supply, shows no variation in the incidence of bad teeth over 25 years, even with the increased standard of living and the increased consumption of sugars and refined foods.

The arrangement whereby the Principal School Dental Officer was given facilities at the dental school, Newcastle, for one session per week continued. During the year, Mr. Bennett, a consultant orthodontist, was appointed to work in the dental clinic for one session each week and we are indebted to him for his advice and help which he gave with dental problems.

We are also grateful to the consultants at the Sunderland and Newcastle hospitals for their advice and treatment of patients.

Consultant Orthodontic Service.

I am indebted to Mr. D. T. Bennett, Consultant Orthodontist for the following report:

A regular, once weekly clinic, providing a consultant orthodontic and children's dentistry service was commenced on 1st March, 1968. Children from any of the County Borough Clinics are seen by appointment and the service is expanding

at a steady rate.

Advice in DIAGNOSTIC TREATMENT PLANNING forms an important part of the service and, in this manner, many incipient malocclusions can be prevented or minimised and arrangements made for active appliance treatment commenced at the optimum time.

Cases involving difficult surgical extractions are referred to the Newcastle Dental Hospital and appropriate treatment is carried out at that hospital or, where necessary, the patients are admitted to the Sunderland General Hospital or the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle upon Tyne for in-patient treatment.

During the period 1st March, 1968 to 31st December, 1968, the following work has been carried out:

Total attendances.....303

Total new patients.....115 (comprising 59
class 1 malocclu-
sions, 33 class
2/1 malocclusions,
9 class 2/2 malo-
cclusions and 14
class 3 malocclusions)

Treatment of these 115 cases will necessitate extractions in 104 patients and provision of removable orthodontic appliances in 60 cases and fixed appliances in 10 cases.

During the ten months, 31 removable and 1 fixed appliance have been constructed and fitted.

Treatment of 13 cases has been satisfactorily completed and 8 patients have been discharged, following failure to co-operate.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Principal School Dental Officer, Mr. T. Clarkson, for his excellent support and co-operation in organising this new service, including the ordering of specialist orthodontic equipment and the dental officers for their keen support.

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Cases of infectious disease notified to the Health and Welfare Department as occurring among school children are given in the following table:

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE IN SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1968

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Number of Cases Reported</i>		
	<i>Primary School</i>	<i>Secondary School</i>	<i>Total</i>
Scarlet Fever.....	9	-	9
Whooping Cough.....	5	-	5
Measles.....	747	13	760
*Pneumonia.....			
Tuberculosis:-			
Pulmonary.....	1	-	1
Non-Pulmonary.....	-	-	-
*Infective Jaundice.....	49	40	89

* Notification ceased 30th September, 1968.

* Notifiable from 15th June, 1968.

Measles.

The disease reached epidemic proportions in the first half of the year when most of the cases were notified.

Scarlet Fever.

Nine cases were notified during the year, the same number as last year. All the cases were of a mild type.

Infective Jaundice.

This disease was made notifiable on 15th June, following this, 89 children of school age were notified. The disease is now shown to have a moderately high incidence in school children and to have a continuing level of prevalence.

Tuberculosis.

During the year, one child was notified as having respiratory tuberculosis. The following tables indicate the present position, as compared with previous years.

Age Group	1967		1968	
	Respiratory		Respiratory	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
5 - 9 years.....	1	1	1	-
10 - 14 years.....	-	-	-	-
Total	2		1	
	Non-Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
5 - 9 years.....	1	1	-	-
10 - 14 years.....	-	-	-	-
Total	2		-	

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Notification	Deaths	Notification	Deaths
1921-25	62	17	62	14
1926-30	49	13	71	14
1931-35	35	11	65	16
1936-40	21	3	40	6
1941-45	25	2	30	5
1946-50	27	1	15	3
1951-55	27	-	7	-
1956-60	12	-	2	-
1961-65	61	-	5	-
1966	3	-	-	-
1967	2	-	2	-
1968	1	-	-	-

Tuberculin Testing of School Entrants.

Routine tuberculin testing of school entrants by means of the Heaf Test was continued during the year. A total of 1,400 children were tested, 1,188 were negative and 178 had a positive reaction. Of the positive reactors, 133 had previously been given B.C.G. and the number of natural conversions was therefore 45. This gives an incidence of new positive reaction as 3.55%. All 45

positive reactors were referred to the Chest Clinic for further investigation. No cases of tuberculosis were notified from this group.

Exclusion from School.

The following rules for the exclusion of school children who are cases or contacts of infectious disease have been in force since 1959. They are based on Department of Education and Science and Ministry of Health recommendations (Page 17).

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTH SHIELDS

EXCLUSION FROM SCHOOL OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	Usual Incubation Period days	Period of Exclusion from School.	
		Patients	Contacts
Whooping Cough	7-10	28 days from beginning of the characteristic cough.	Infants (i.e. those attending infant school department) who have not had the disease should be excluded for 21 days from the date of onset of the disease in the last case in the house.
Measles	10-15	10 days after the appearance of the rash if the child appears well.	Infants who have not had the disease should be excluded for 14 days from the date of appearance of the rash in the last case in the house. Other contacts can attend school. Any contact suffering from a cough, cold, chill or red eyes should be immediately excluded.
German Measles	14-21	7 days from the appearance of the rash.	None.
Mumps	12-28	14 days from the onset of the disease or 7 days from subsidence of all swelling.	None.
Chickenpox	11-21	14 days from the date of the appearance of the rash.	None.
Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal (sore throat)	2-5	7 days after discharge from hospital or from home isolation, provided all symptoms and signs have disappeared.	Children—no exclusion. Persons engaged in handling of food—until certified by Medical Officer of Health as free to return to duties.
Diphtheria	2-5	Until pronounced free from infection.	7 days after removal of patient to hospital or beginning of home isolation. Scholars, after bacteriological examination proved to be negative.
Acute Polio-myelitis	7-14	A minimum period of 6 weeks—usually longer.	A minimum period of 3 weeks.
Meningococcal Meningitis	2-10	A minimum period of 6 weeks—usually longer.	A minimum period of 3 weeks.
Dysentery	1-7	Until declared free from infection by Medical Officer of Health	Children—no exclusion if bacteriological investigation is negative. Persons engaged in handling of food until certified by Medical Officer of Health as free to return to duties.
Infective Hepatitis	10-40	Until declared free from infection by own medical practitioner.	None.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Efforts to maintain high levels of protection against communicable diseases were maintained during 1968.

Particular emphasis was placed on the primary courses or booster injections of diphtheria and tetanus at school entry. Programmes for protection against tetanus of all school children and the maintenance of high levels of protection against poliomyelitis were effectively pursued.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

During the year, 35 children of school age received primary vaccination and 32 pupils were re-vaccinated.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

During the year, 132 children of school age received primary vaccination and 1,476 pupils were given a fourth reinforcing dose of vaccine.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Every effort continued to be made at pre-school and school entry medical examinations to check the immunisation state of each child and to ensure that appropriate primary or booster injections were given. In most cases, combined diphtheria-tetanus antigen was used.

The number of school children immunised against diphtheria either singly or in combination with other antigens, was as follows:

Primary course	67
Reinforcing doses	1,574

It is estimated that 70% of children aged 5 - 9 years have completed a course of immunisation against diphtheria in the last five years.

Tetanus Immunisation.

During 1968, the programme of tetanus immunisation for school children was continued. Protection was offered to children aged 10 - 11 years and in addition, a large number of school leavers were offered immunisation against this important disease. Primary and reinforcing immunisation continued to be offered to school entrants. The number of school children immunised against tetanus either singly or in combination with other antigens was as follows:

Primary course	206
Reinforcing doses	2,717

B.C.G. Vaccination.

The policy of offering B.C.G. vaccination to children during their first year in senior schools was continued.

No. of children offered tuberculin testing and B.C.G. vaccination.....	1,653
No. of consents received.....	1,492
Percentage of consents.....	90.25%
No. who had previously had B.C.G.....	172
No. tuberculin tested.....	1,418
No. found to be positive (excluding those already vaccinated with B.C.G.)	152
Percentage of children found to be positive (excluding those already vaccinated with B.C.G.)	12.2%
No. vaccinated with B.C.G.....	1,069
No. x-rayed by mass x-ray.....	152
No. requiring further investigation after mass x-ray.....	-
No. found to be tuberculous.....	-

All positive reactors were followed up by a health visitor or school nurse and full details of all positive reactors were notified to the family doctor.

Vaccination Against Measles.

In March, 1968 notification was received from the Ministry of Health (Circular 9/68) that vaccination against measles should be offered to all children up to

and including the age of 15, who are susceptible to an attack of measles because they had neither been immunised nor had natural measles. The amount of vaccine available was not sufficient to meet all possible demands and it was, therefore, necessary to phase the demand. For this reason local authorities were asked to plan their arrangements with a view to commencing vaccination during the months of May, June and July to children between their fourth and seventh birthdays and to susceptible children attending day nurseries and nursery schools. It was, however, necessary to delay the introduction of measles vaccination as at this time measles had reached epidemic proportions in the town. Measles vaccination, in fact, commenced during the month of June and 345 children aged 5 to 10 years were vaccinated.

SCHOOL NURSES AND HEALTH VISITORS

The routine work of the School Health Service has continued to be carried out by the school nurses rather than by health visitors and a summary of their work is set out in the following table:

1. Visits to Schools:

(a) Routine medical inspection.....	98
(b) Vision testing.....	109
(c) Cleanliness survey.....	651
(d) Heaf Testing.....	64

2. Home Visits..... 264

3. Clinic Sessions:

(a) Minor ailments.....	587
(b) Immunisation.....	95
(c) Superannuation Medical Examinations.....	53
(d) Cytology.....	8
(e) Others.....	71

The general policy of allocating to the school nurses, certain duties outside the School Health Service in addition to their routine work continued during 1968. This allows the school nurse to obtain wider experience in the Health and Welfare Department and also allows more

flexibility in the use of the local authority nursing services.

During 1968 a Keystone Vision Screener was purchased and this is used extensively in the schools by all the school nursing staff. This was found to be more accurate and easier to use than the usual eyesight testing cards.

NURSERY CLASSES

The demand for the nursery classes in the town continues. There were 106 children in nursery classes at Harton Infant School, 14 attended all day and 92 attended half days. The average attendance for the year was 88%. Seasonable ailments were the main reasons for absence. There were no serious epidemics and the health of the children was good.

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

The following is a list of handicapped children as they were placed in 1968:

1. Blind and Partially Sighted Children.

There were two blind and four partially sighted children notified in the town.

At the end of the year one blind boy aged five attended Camphill - Rudolf Steiner School, Aberdeenshire. One girl, aged 14 years, attended Henshaw's School for the Blind in Manchester.

One partially sighted boy, aged 11, attended Derby School for the Partially Sighted, Fulwood, Preston, and one partially sighted girl aged five, was awaiting admission to a partially sighted residential school.

At the end of the year one partially sighted boy was

attending the Cleadon Park Open Air School and one partially sighted girl was attending the Margaret Sutton School.

2. Deaf and Partially Hearing Children.

Fourteen children attended the Northern Counties School for The Deaf, Newcastle upon Tyne, five are fully residential and the remainder day pupils. One child attended the Mary Hare Grammar School, Buckinghamshire.

3. Physically Handicapped and Delicate Children.

Spastics -

Five children attended the Percy Hedley School, Newcastle, and one child was awaiting admission. One attended Irton Hall School, Cumberland and one child received home tuition.

Cerebral Palsy - One girl attended Irton Hall School, Cumberland.

Lumbar Scoliosis - One boy received home tuition.

Multiple Physical Deformities - One girl at home.

Muscular Dystrophy - One girl received home tuition.

Brain Tumour - One girl received home tuition.

Cleadon Park Special Day School.

This is a day school for physically handicapped and delicate children and has accommodation for 150 children of all ages. At the end of the year 110 children, 68 boys and 42 girls, were attending. There were 19 new admissions and 10 children left to return to ordinary schools to continue their education.

The children's physical disabilities are classified as follows:

Delicate..... 28

Respiratory Disease:-

Bronchitis, - Asthma, Repeated U.R.T.I.....	38	
Bronchiectasis.....	1	39

Congenital Malformations (excluding Congenital Heart Disease):

Hydrocephalus.....	1	
Talipes.....	2	
Malformation of Hand.....	1	
Spina Bifida.....	2	6

Heart Disease:

Congenital.....	7	
Other.....	-	7

Epilepsy:

Grand Mal.....	5	
Petit Mal.....	4	9

Other Conditions:

Pyelonephritis.....	1	
Osteitis.....	1	
Partial hearing.....	2	
Renal damage.....	2	
Fibrocystic disease of pancreas.....	1	
Maladjusted.....	1	
Congenital malformations.....	1	
Muscular dystrophy.....	1	
Hemiplegia.....	1	
Rheumatoid arthritis.....	1	
Dyspepsia.....	1	
Gargoylism.....	1	
Cystectomy.....	1	
Spastic.....	4	
Primary Complex.....	2	
Total.....		110

The special class for severely handicapped and

retarded children which was formed during 1964, continued and again proved extremely successful, particularly for those children with reading difficulties.

The average attendance for the year was 84.7% which can be considered a satisfactory figure for this type of school.

4. Educationally Sub-normal.

(a) Ascertainment.

During the year, 118 children were referred by head teachers or from other sources as being educationally retarded. They were examined by an approved school medical officer and the following recommendations were made:

	Boys	Girls	Total
Transfer to E.S.N. School (Day).....	32	8	40
Transfer to E.S.N. School (Residential) 6	5		11
Recommended for Remedial Teaching...	19	9	28
Decision Deferred.....	7	5	12
To remain at present school.....	7	3	10
Unsuitable for education at school..	6	3	9
To remain at E.S.N. School.....	2	2	4
Recommended for hospital tuition....	-	2	2
Recommended for home tuition.....	-	1	1
Recommended for admission to Junior Training Centre:.....	6	5	11
	83	35	118

(b) Placement of Educationally Subnormal Pupils.

The following educationally subnormal children in the town are attending school as shown:

At day Special School for the Educationally Subnormal	131
At Residential Schools.....	6
Awaiting placement.....	-
Unfit for School.....	9

(c) Margaret Sutton Special Day School for Educationally Subnormal Children.

This school has accommodation for 120 children and during 1968, there were 131 pupils on the roll - 80 boys

and 51 girls. There were 27 new admissions (22 boys and 5 girls) and 27 children were discharged or left the school. Of those children leaving, all were found employment.

The keen interest in swimming continued and pupils gained 36 swimming certificates, two bronze medals, four silver medals, one gold medal and one Advanced Life Saving Certificate.

The average attendance for the year was 90%.

5. Maladjusted Children.

During the year, 17 children were ascertained as maladjusted and were placed as follows:

- 1 child attended Farney Close School, Haywards Heath, Sussex
- 1 child attended Redworth Hall School, Nr. Darlington
- 1 child attended Bodenham Manor Special School, Hereford
- 2 children attended Kingsmuir School, Sussex
- 1 child attended Chaigeley School, Nr. Warrington
- 1 child attended St. Peter's Boarding School, Nr. Wakefield
- 1 child attended Cleadon Park Open Air School
- 3 children received home tuition
- 6 children were awaiting admission to Residential School

CAREERS SERVICE AND THE PLACEMENT OF HANDICAPPED YOUNG PEOPLE

I am indebted to the manager of the local employment exchange of the Department of Employment and Productivity for the following information:

General Employment Situation in South Shields Area.

The employment situation in the adult field in the area has been reflected in the lack of opportunities for school leavers. Although most of the pupils who left school during the year were eventually placed in employment, they were absorbed much more slowly than in previous years. Generally speaking there was little difficulty in placing girls, particular in factory employment, but the job opportunities for boys were scarce.

The Special Schools.

Careers Officers co-operated closely with the staff of special schools during 1968 to provide planned careers programmes. Visits to local employers were arranged, careers films shown and on occasions talks were given by employers. It was felt that information of this kind would help children to assess their capabilities more realistically and would help them to make the correct job choice on leaving school.

It was pleasing to note that in spite of the adverse employment situation, the majority of handicapped school leavers managed to obtain employment. In placing handicapped young people in employment, Careers Officers rely very much on co-operation with School Medical Officers and are appreciative of medical reports and information supplied to them through the medical service.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Albermarle Report on the Youth Employment Service, one of the local Careers Officers recently attended a special course for Officers dealing with handicapped school leavers. Other Careers Officers may eventually attend such courses.

On a number of occasions Careers Officers have consulted specialists from other agencies about individual children. These experts included Disablement Re-settlement Officers, Educational and Industrial

Psychologists, Social Workers etc.

The following table shows the position of leavers from the Margaret Sutton School and the Cleadon Park Special School:-

	No. from Margaret Sutton School		No. from Cleadon Park Special School		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Eligible to leave during 1968.....	16	11	3	6	36
Entered long term employment.....	12	9	3	3	27
Entered short term employment.....	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed.....	1	-	-	1	2
Unemployed and unfit for normal employment.....	3	2	-	-	5
Attending Technical College Full-time Courses.....	-	-	-	2	2

The two girls who are unfit for normal employment are at present awaiting acceptance for entry to Occupational Centres.

SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE

Mr. I. R. McKenzie, Educational Psychologist, reports as follows:

"This service deals with the problem of education and behaviour in schools and is also concerned with the social adjustment of children in the school setting. The service is closely linked with the child guidance clinic and cases may be transferred from one service to the other.

"During 1968, 204 children were seen in the school psychological service. These children were referred from numerous sources, probation officers, school welfare

officers, youth employment officers, social workers from the Children's Department, social workers from voluntary organisations and, of course, the head teachers and their staff. There were also several referrals from health visitors and general practitioners. Furthermore, 360 children were given remedial teaching under the direction of the Educational Psychologist and the 19 part-time teachers employed in the service. The age range of these children was from 8 years to 15 years and each child attended for one hour per week.

"The service has also assisted several students from colleges and universities by giving insight and practical experience of various aspects of the work."

CHILD AND FAMILY GUIDANCE CLINIC

I am indebted to Dr. R. N. Stansfield for the following report on the work of the clinic during 1968:

"During the year, 100 new cases and 418 follow-up therapy cases were seen. The extra evening session mentioned in my 1967 report was commenced in 1968 on a Thursday. This enabled parents to attend the clinic with the children who could not attend at the day time sessions held on a Friday. The demand for this service continued to increase and it was necessary to consider having a further session available and it is hoped that this will start in 1969. It is also planned to transfer the child guidance service to the Stanhope Parade Clinic, when the accommodation is available. This clinic is more central and will save a lot of travelling problems for the children who have to attend the clinic.

"The 100 new cases are classified as follows:

Behaviour disorders.....	46
Psycho-somatic disorders.....	40
Reports for courts and Children's Department.....	14

"I am very grateful for the magnificent help received from the Educational Psychologist, Mr. McKenzie, and for the interest and co-operation of the head teachers and other teachers at the schools. The health visitors attached to the clinic continue to supply their valuable help".

Clinic for Mentally Subnormal.

As in the past, Dr. I. A. Fraser, Physician Superintendent at Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital, held a monthly clinic for mentally subnormal patients of all ages. The clinic is held on a half day session each month at the Stanhope Parade Clinic but on occasions it is necessary to increase this to a full day session to deal with the number of patients referred.

All new patients are seen for the first time at the out-patient clinic at the Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital.

During the year, three children of school age were referred to the clinic by a school medical officer.

We are indebted to Dr. Fraser for his kind assistance during the year.

DEATHS AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN

Nine children of school age died during 1968. The following table gives the causes of death. Seven were as a result of accidents.

Causes of Death	Boys		Girls		Total
	5-9	10-14	5-9	10-14	
Accidental Death and self-inflicted injuries.....	3	1	-	3	7
Anaemias and Other Diseases of the Blood	2	-	-	-	2
Total	5	1	-	3	9

The average annual deaths amongst school children and pre-school children since 1901 are shown in the following table.

Quinquennium	Under 1 Year	1 - 4 Years	5 - 14 Years	Average Annual Deaths
1901 - 5.....	539	302	101	942
1906 - 10.....	455	266	82	803
1911 - 15.....	440	268	94	802
1916 - 20.....	388	251	136	775
1921 - 25.....	318	202	92	612
1926 - 30.....	240	146	88	474
1931 - 35.....	186	100	72	358
1936 - 40.....	136	59	53	248
1941 - 45.....	127	38	36	200
1946 - 50.....	105	23	15	143
1951 - 55.....	68	12	8	88
1956 - 60.....	46	6	6	58
1961 - 65.....	41	7	5	48
1966.....	41	3	4	48
1967.....	31	2	3	36
1968.....	9	6	9	24

Road Accidents and Road Safety.

I am indebted to the Chief Superintendent of Police for the following statistics relating to road accidents affecting children of all age groups during the year. There were no fatal accidents involving children of school age during the year, and it is pleasing to report a considerable reduction in the number of children injured.

	1967			1968		
	Fatal	Injured	Total	Fatal	Injured	Total
Under 5 Yrs	1	40	41	1	31	32
5 - 8 Yrs.	-	45	45	-	36	36
8 - 12 Yrs.	-	31	31	-	26	26
12 - 16 Yrs.	-	32	32	-	21	21
	1	148	149	1	114	115

HEALTH EDUCATION

During 1968, the health education programme in the schools followed the pattern of previous years but some expansion was possible, due to more members of the health visiting staff participating, and to the services of a male doctor being available during the latter part of the year.

The aim was to provide a comprehensive programme of health education to cover the school child from his or her entry into the senior school until school leaving age. The programme was discussed with interested members of staff and modified to meet the requirements of the individual schools and covered general health topics as well as the hazards of smoking, venereal disease, sex education, infant care and personal hygiene. It is now being followed in five senior schools, although a total of seven senior schools received health education talks.

The Child Care Course as prescribed by the National Association for Maternal & Child Welfare commenced at Westoe Senior Girls' School; Cleadon Park and Redwell Senior Schools continued to participate in this course.

In all during the year, sessions and talks given totalled:

	Sessions	Talks
Doctor	58	96
Health Visitor	170	245
School Nurse	2	4

APPENDIX I

The Report of the Organiser of Physical Education
for 1968.

Further progress was made during the year in the provision of facilities for physical education in the schools. The first instalment of the new Chuter Ede County Secondary School was opened at the beginning of the year and playing fields, tennis courts and a gymnasium have been provided. The new Monkton Infants School was also opened and the fine assembly hall and large grassed area give improved facilities for both outdoor and indoor activities. An all-weather hockey pitch was constructed at Brinkburn County Secondary School, and the erection of an additional learner swimming pool was begun at the Temple Park County Junior Mixed School to serve schools in the vicinity.

The various Schools' Sports Associations continued to function very efficiently and several of them reported an exceptionally successful year. For the Schools Football Association in particular, 1968 was an outstanding year. The Association celebrated its 60th anniversary, achieved a new record in the number of school teams playing in the leagues under its jurisdiction, and had the honour of staging a Schools F.A. International match. In his report to the Annual General Meeting of the Association, the Honorary Secretary said:

* You have just completed the busiest year of Schools' football in the 60 years of this Association and in doing so, set up records in the number of teams competing, the number of town teams and, in addition, fulfilled your pledge, made two years ago, to stage successfully the first International in any sport in South Shields.

* Let us examine some of these in more detail. An all-time record of 64 teams were catered for in seven divisions and in addition four schools ran teams for the over-15 boys. Thus, a conservative estimate would be that 680 boys were able to take part in football when all divisions were playing; or if we only consider the league games played in the seven division - there were 1,056 league matches played. Add on to this your many training sessions, friendlies, Town Team games, cup games and you may feel justifiably proud that you are providing as much football for as many boys as possible - surely the sole aim of schools football. Finally, this tremendous work must mean that over 100 teachers are on duty when their games are being played - an unapproachable record for any voluntary work done in our profession. We also established a record in the number of representative teams.

* As you will recall we had an Over 15's Team competing in the Lambton Cup. The Under 15's, Under 14's and Under 11's.

* Finally, I come to your wonderful work in staging the England v Ireland International on 25th May, at Simon-side. The great work of my colleagues on the Sub-

Committee was only possible by your steadfast backing over these two years since you gave me permission to apply for the match and again on the actual day. To all, I say congratulations in showing the country what can be done by co-operation and work."

In spite of a serious loss of swimming lessons due to the Derby Street bath being closed for repairs for almost the whole of the Spring term, at the annual championships held by the Schools Swimming Association, 27 new records were set up. The closing of the baths also affected the number of swimming certificates gained in the March examinations, but the numbers for the July and December examinations showed a marked increase and the total for the year was not far short of the total for 1967.

For the second year teams were entered in the Northumberland and Durham Schools Championships, two boys gaining places in finals and one girl gaining the Free-Style Championship and being placed second in the individual medley. She was later chosen to represent the Counties Association in the English Schools Championship at Leeds.

The Athletics, Basketball and Badminton Associations all reported an extension of their activities. In athletics, a boys' track and field league was introduced and functioned on two evenings during the summer term. In Basketball a league for secondary boys' teams was formed and in Badminton a league for mixed teams for secondary schools was initiated and six schools took part.

Individual successes in sport included two girls and one boy chosen to compete in the Schools National Athletics Championships, and in Cricket, three boys played for Durham County Schools team against Lancashire.

The end of the year marked the retirement of the woman organiser of physical education, Miss J. W. Thomson. She was the first woman organiser to be appointed by the Education Authority, and had given 30 years of loyal and conscientious service. Her cheerful presence in the schools will be greatly missed. May she have a long and happy retirement.

SWIMMING CERTIFICATES 1968

EDUCATION AUTHORITY CERTIFICATES

Honours.....	17
1st Class.....	293
2nd Class.....	450
3rd Class.....	298
4th Class.....	715
½ Mile.....	652
¼ Mile.....	620
100 yards.....	947
25 yards.....	807
	4,799

AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION AWARDS

Personal Survival - Bronze.....	515
Personal Survival - Silver.....	349
Personal Survival - Gold.....	196
	1,060

ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY AWARDS

Bronze Medallion.....	75
Bronze Cross.....	8
Award of Merit.....	27
Preliminary Safety Award.....	1
Advanced Safety Award.....	131
Instructor's Certificate.....	11
Distinction Awards.....	13
	266

APPENDIX II

SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE

During 1968 a total of 1,093,705 meals was supplied to schoolchildren. This figure showed an increase of 12,323 on the previous year. Of the meals supplied, 435,577 were free of charge. The number of children entitled to receive a free meal in December 1968 was 2,948 - 15.94% of the school population. The average daily number of free and paid meals consumed was 6,157 - 33% of the school population.

Establishments.

The number of school meals establishments in operation at the end of December was as follows:-

3 Central Kitchens
17 Kitchen/Dining Rooms
24 Dining Rooms and Dining Centres

A daily average of 2,573 container meals were despatched to the 24 dining rooms and dining centres in the town and 3,584 meals were served at Kitchen/Dining Rooms.

Holiday Meals.

The practice of supplying free meals during school holiday periods ended after the completion of the Summer holidays during which time of the 2,948 children entitled to receive a meal free of charge a daily average of 887 (30.81%) children attended the 6 dining centres in different districts in the town. The meals were cooked and despatched from one central kitchen.

Family Service.

The introduction of family service for the serving of meals to children has been extended from fourteen to eighteen school dining rooms during the past year.

Milk in Schools.

As a result of the Government's policy to withdraw the supply of milk to secondary schools from 9th September, 1968, the number of children entitled to receive free milk fell from approximately 15,000 to 9,700. Some 2,469,689 third-pint bottles were consumed, i.e. 102,898 gallons of milk at a total cost (milk only) of £32,536 11s. 2d.

APPENDIX III

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE RETURN

Year Ended 31st December, 1968

Part I

Medical Inspections of Pupils Attending Maintained
And Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special
Schools)

TABLE A - PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth)	No. of Pupils	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
		No.	No.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1964 and later	34	34	-
1963	556	554	2
1962	658	653	5
1961	11	10	1
1960	11	11	
1959	11	11	
1958	22	21	1
1957	1,110	1,101	9
1956	531	529	2
1955	14	14	
1954	918	913	5
1953 and earlier	792	790	2
Total	4,668	4,641	27

Percentage of total found:

(a) Satisfactory	99.42%
(b) Unsatisfactory	0.58%

PART II

DEFECTS FOUND AT MEDICAL INSPECTION

TABLE A - PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS										
Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total		Requiring observation (10)
		Requiring treatment (3)	Requiring observation (4)	Requiring treatment (5)	Requiring observation (6)	Requiring treatment (7)	Requiring observation (8)	Requiring treatment (9)		
4	Skin.....	24	76	27	67	33	95	84	238	
5	Eyes - (a) Vision.....	27	57	133	163	118	213	278	433	
	(b) Squint.....	6	26	1	9	4	44	11	79	
	(c) Other.....	3	10	4	33	2	25	9	68	
6	Ears - (a) Hearing.....	12	25	13	15	23	26	48	66	
	(b) Otitis Media....	2	13	1	6	1	7	4	26	
	(c) Other.....	-	13	2	3	1	5	3	21	
7	Nose and Throat.....	3	114	1	27	3	87	7	228	
8	Speech.....	9	38	1	15	3	24	13	77	
9	Lymphatic Glands.....	-	41	1	12	-	15	1	68	
10	Heart.....	-	45	1	27	-	48	1	120	
11	Lungs.....	-	40	-	24	-	82	-	146	
12	Developmental (a) Hernia...	2	5	1	2	2	6	5	13	
	(b) Other....	-	7	-	9	3	19	3	35	
13	Orthopaedic (a) Posture....	-	2	1	15	-	26	1	43	
	(b) Feet.....	6	14	6	20	8	19	20	53	
	(c) Other.....	1	18	5	39	3	57	9	114	
14	Nervous System									
	(a) Epilepsy...	-	6	1	2	-	14	1	22	
	(b) Other.....	-	-	-	3	1	21	1	24	
15	Psychological									
	(a) Development....	-	43	1	4	-	25	1	72	
	(b) Stability.....	-	15	-	8	-	43	-	66	
16	Abdomen.....	1	8	-	8	2	23	3	39	
17	Other.....	10	42	25	81	91	89	126	212	

TABLE A (2)

**PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT AT PERIODIC
MEDICAL INSPECTIONS**
(excluding dental diseases and infestation
with vermin)

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth)	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II	Total Individual Pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1964 and later	-	-	-
1963	16	36	47
1962	11	43	49
1961			
1960	1		1
1959	1		1
1958	1		1
1957	72	117	174
1956	37	63	90
1955	3		3
1954	76	60	128
1953 and earlier	60	32	92
Total	278	351	586

TABLE B

OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections.....	1,680
Number of re-inspections.....	1,709

TABLE C

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons.....	37,756
(b) Total number of individual pupils to be found infested.....	1,592
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944).....	1,563
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944).....	15

TABLE B

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No.	Defects or Disease	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		Pupils Requiring treatment	Pupils Requiring Observation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4	Skin.....	404	59
5	Eyes (a) Vision.....		30
	(b) Squint.....		2
	(c) Other.....	42	10
6	Ears (a) Hearing.....		3
	(b) Otitis Media.....	2	1
	(c) Other.....	34	17
7	Nose and Throat.....	20	17
8	Speech.....		3
9	Lymphatic Glands.....		4
10	Heart.....		
11	Lungs.....	8	1
12	Developmental (a) Hernia.....		
	(b) Other.....		3
13	Orthopaedic (a) Posture.....		
	(b) Feet.....	3	2
	(c) Other.....	19	14
14	Nervous System (a) Epilepsy...		
	(b) Other.....		
15	Psychological (a) Develop- mental.....		
	(b) Stability...		
16	Abdomen.....		7
17	Other.....	877	56

PART III

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE A

EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	No. of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint.....	61
Errors of refraction (including squint).	1,279
Total.....	1,340
No. of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed.....	1,445

TABLE B

DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	No. of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment:	
(a) for disease of the ear.....	32
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsilitis..	62
(c) for other nose and throat conditions.	173
Received other forms of treatment.....	56
Total.....	323
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids:	
(a) in 1968.....	5
(b) in previous years.....	21

TABLE C
ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	No. of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out- patients departments.....	5
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects.....	-
Total.....	5

TABLE D

DISEASES OF THE SKIN
(excluding uncleanliness, for which
see Table C of Part I)

	No. of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm (a) scalp.....	-
(b) body.....	-
Scabies.....	277
Impetigo.....	24
Other skin diseases.....	845
Total.....	1,146

TABLE E

CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	No. of Cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics..	153

TABLE F

SPEECH THERAPY

	No. of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists.....	176

TABLE G
OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	No. of Cases Known to have been treated
(a) Pupils with minor ailments.....	151
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements.....	-
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	1,069
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above.....	-

TABLE H
DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

1. ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 & Over	Ages 15 & Over	Total
First visit.....	2,419	1,669	296	4,384
Subsequent visits.....	1,365	1,726	284	3,375
Additional courses of treatment commenced.....	361	314	56	731
Fillings in permanent teeth	1,641	2,792	537	4,970
Fillings in deciduous teeth	1,051	44	-	1,095
Permanent teeth filled.....	1,294	2,376	446	4,116
Deciduous teeth filled.....	945	36	-	981
Permanent teeth extracted..	279	733	134	1,146
Deciduous teeth extracted..	4,491	921	-	5,412
General anaesthetics.....	1,167	513	25	1,705
Emergencies.....	457	296	54	807

Number of pupils x-rayed.....	281
Prophylaxis.....	240
Teeth otherwise conserved.....	47
Number of teeth root filled.....	40
Inlays.....	2
Crowns.....	11
Courses of treatment completed.....	4,888

2. ORTHODONTICS

Cases remaining from previous year.....	1
New cases commenced during year.....	50
Cases completed during year.....	38
Cases discontinued during year.....	8
No. of removable appliances fitted.....	65
No. of fixed appliances fitted.....	1
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant.....	-

3. PROSTHETICS

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 & Over	Ages 15 & Over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. first time.....	-	-	1	1
Pupils supplied with other dentures first time.....	1	22	5	28
No. of dentures supplied..	1	26	5	32

4. ANAESTHETICS

General anaesthetics administered by dental
officers..... 400

5. INSPECTIONS

(a) First inspection at school - No. of
pupils..... 11,414

(b) First inspection at Clinic - No. of
pupils..... 1,192

No. of (a) and (b) found to require
treatment..... 7,134

No. of (a) and (b) offered treatment..... 5,512

(c) Pupils re-inspected at school or clinic.. 4,525

No. of (c) found to require treatment.... 1,891

6. SESSIONS

Sessions devoted to treatment..... 1,000

Sessions devoted to inspection..... 102

Sessions devoted to dental health education.. 27

